with the adjacent parts decalcified. In *Rana* the dorsal crus, or otic process, has been removed to show the course of the posterior division of the seventh nerve (VII.*p*) over the columella auris, *C.a.* VII.*a*, the anterior division, palatine or Vidian nerve; *Sy*, commissural cord (sympathetic?) connecting the ganglion of the glossopharyngeal and pneumogastric (VIII, IX) with the coalesced ganglia of the fifth and seventh nerves (V, VII).

Fig. 6. A transverse section of the left half of the decalcified skull of *Rana esculenta*, to show:—*m*, the inferior crus or pedicle of the suspensorium; *c*, its superior crus continuous with the tegmen tympani, *T. t*, and the posterior division of the seventh nerve, VII.*p*, passing between these; V, VII indicate the place occupied by the conjoined ganglia of the fifth and seventh nerves.

7. The left ramus of the mandible of *Menobranchus*, viewed from within.

PLATE XXXII.

Fig. 1 ventral, fig. 2 left lateral, fig. 3 right lateral view of the heart of *Menobranchus lateralis*. Fig. 4. Dorsal aspect of the heart, with the auricles, sinus venosus, and cavæ laid open. Magnified 4 times.

5. Enlarged view of the septum of the auricles, from the left side.

6. The truncus arteriosus, with transverse sections (*a*, *b*, *c*), and laid open to show the posterior pylangial valves (*d*).

S, sinus venosus; *A*, auricular segment; *V*, ventricle; *T.a*, truncus arteriosus; *L.s.v.c*, *R.s.v.c*, left and right superior venæ cavæ; *I.v.c*, inferior vena cava; *S.a*, sinu-auricular aperture; *P.v*, pulmonary vein; *p.v.a*, opening of the pulmonary vein into the left auricle; *Pm*, pylangium; *Sn*, synangium.

2. Description of two new Species of Birds from Gaboon. By R. BOWDLER SHARPE, F.L.S., F.Z.S., &c., Senior Assistant, Zoological Department, British Museum.

[Received February 23, 1874.]

(Plate XXXIII.)

Mr. Henry Ansell has forwarded to the Museum a small collection of birds formed by him in the vicinity of the river Danger, Gaboon, during his leisure moments; and although most of the birds are well known, there appear to me to be two which are new to science. One of them is a *Centropus*, which I shall call, after its discoverer,

CENTROPUS ANSELLI, sp. n. (Plate XXXIII. fig. 1.)

Adult. Head and neck black, the former slightly glossed with greenish, the latter with purplish-blue shades, less distinct on the interscapulary region and upper back, which are dusky black; lower back and rump deep fulvous, with indistinct cross lines of black; upper tail-coverts black, with cross lines of fulvous; whole of the wing chestnut, darker on the coverts, the primaries dusky black at tip, the inner secondaries entirely blackish; tail black, the middle feathers with a few indications of fulvous cross lines at base; sides of face black like the head; entire under surface pale chestnut, the under tail-coverts barred with black and pale fulvous; under wing-coverts pale fulvous. Total length 23 inches, culmen 1·6, wing 7·5, tail 11·5, tarsus 1·9.

Mintern Bros. imp.

Fig. 1. CENTROPUS ANSELLI.
2. DRYOSCOPUS CORONATUS.